NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805. [No 2272.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Setts of the second edition of "DEMOCRACY UNVEILED."—Price *One Dollar.*

October 4, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-House, in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

WANTED, immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN at the Blacksmithing business.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 18, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the first Day of March next, unless previously disposed of at private Sale,

THE Homestead FARM of the subscriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and pasture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-House, Barn, and Out-Houses thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made easy, and possession given, on the twenty-fifth of said month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

Troy, Oct. 16, 1805.

To be Sold, at AUCTION,

On the 2d Day of November next, (if not previously disposed of at private Sale)

THE Schooner ROBY, now laying at the Jail Wharf, about 54 Tons burthen.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

NANCY WEST.

East Greenwich, Oct. 9, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

No. 10, *Market-Square.*

FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size can be had at the shortest notice.

He has also for Sale,

A few pieces Ravens Duck.

And sundry Dwelling-Houses in different parts of the town.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck.
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.

Newport, October 11, 1805.

Rhode-Island Bridge.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bridge Company, the Committee appointed to receive further subscriptions having made their report, it was Resolved to submit the same to the Stockholders; who are therefore requested to meet, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at Three o'clock, P. M. at the State-House in Newport.

B. HAZARD, *Clerk.*

October 10, 1805.

For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

THE New Ship GOOD-INTENT, burthen 160 Tons, *John Dennis*, Master, will sail on the 10th of November.—For Freight or Passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to either of the subscribers.

THOMAS DENNIS,
JOHN DENNIS.

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All persons indebted to said estate, in any way, are requested to make immediate payment to

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AS an Apprentice to the Tailoring business, to whom good encouragement will be given, a Boy of about 12 or 13 years of age,—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 6th inst. a black Boy, an Apprentice, a native of the Sandwich-Islands; about 5 feet high, straight hair, sandy colour; about 17 years old, answers to the name of GEORGE, speaks but little English, down look, much confused when spoken to.—Had on a blue nankeen shirt, blue jacket and trowsers.—All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby forbid carrying away or harbouring said Runaway, under the penalty of the law. —Whoever will return the said Boy to his Master, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges.

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THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED, BY

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ALSO,

A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having provided themselves with a suitable and convenient Store, No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ

Newport, Sept. 28, 1805

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale

By JOSEPH LYON,

At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,

A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
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Flour per barrel
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Providence, June 25, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given the 25th March 1806.)

A FARM, very pleasantly situated in South-Kingstown, twelve miles from Gardner's Ferry, and one mile south of the post-road leading to New-London, and nearly the same distance from the sea, where the manure it affords can easily be obtained in any quantity; containing 70 acres of good land, proportioned into meadow, pasture, and tillage, well-watered and fenced, with a two story Dwelling-House, garden, well of good water, barn, crib, cheese house &c thereon, and an orchard of choice engrafted fruit: Also, a corn mill in complete repair, on a good stream of water, with a good share of custom, where the Tanning and Clothier's business may be carried on to advantage: Also, a Lot of 46 1-2 acres, covered with young and thrifty wood, fit for immediate use, about one mile from the house—six loads in a day can be brought to the door. The conditions will be made easy and convenient to the purchaser.—Apply to EDWARD or THO C. HAZARD, on the premises

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MOSES THURSTON, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

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CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

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Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

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Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening

Newport, July 5, 1805.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.

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NEW RUM,

For Sale, by

W. R. WILDER,

FROM One to 100 Hogsheads—*Cash* or *Credit* to suit purchasers.—This Rum is worth Two per cent. more, than Rum immediately from the Distillery, as it has been in new and good Hogsheads 3 months, and of course the hogsheads done soaking, &c.—Apply soon.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, to take care of a small Family in a neighbouring town—she must understand Cooking, and the common business of a Family; and must be well recommended for honesty and fidelity.—Apply at the Mercury office.

THE creditors of ASA MINOR of Hopkinton, in the county of Washington, Esq are hereby notified to appear before the General Assembly, at their next session in October inst. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act made and passed June, A D 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 1, 1805.

WATTS' PSALMS & HYMNS, (both Elegant and common) for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

A Pamphlet, containing many curious particulars of the Present State of France, and its Government, has lately been published, written by an Englishman who escaped from France in the month of May last. The following, among other Extracts, will serve to gratify the reader:—

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Government of France, vested in an individual, and seated at Paris, derives its vivifying and active principle from Bonaparte, its strength from the bayonets of his solders, and the absence of just-thinking in the people. Other Governments have before now centered in one man; and in Asia, and in parts of Europe, nominal, if not substantial despotisms, exist at this day.—But the character of these despotisms is that they are old, and their virulence is abated by the infirmities or the mellowness of age; whereas, the empire of Bonaparte, the work of yesterday, is a despotism, of unremitting jealousy, tormenting the people with all the cruelty of fear.

This sketch must not be expected, nor must it pretend, to delineate forms of government; and, if attempted, it must be not a delineation of the form of the French government; for in that government there is no variety of feature to delineate; the sword of Bonaparte is her sceptre; his imperial mantle, the book of her constitution. The tyranny he has established has rendered France, in the hands of Bonaparte, nothing but the weapon with which he wages a war of destruction against mankind.

The spirit, the genius of her government, founded on usurpation, has no tenure of permanency but in the abject submission of the people. A mock organization of the servile bodies is not a Constitution. Conservative Senates, Legislators and Tribunates in the hands of Bonaparte, are nothing more than instruments of oppression and stupidity. They are squadrons of mutes; and little now remains to distinguish them from the other lictors, except the readiness of their preparations to consign all tongues, nations, and people, to interminable bondage.

When we hear of the acts of the Senate, terms only are converted, for they are not the acts of the body so called, but in every sense the acts of their master. The Legislative Body is, in effect, and its President [illegible] his nomination; and the [illegible] gain more respect [illegible] in London for the acts [illegible] vants wanting places.

All the other branches of [illegible] stitutional Tree of Napoleon [illegible] iniquities and vices, are fit only [illegible]; and whenever it suits the policy [illegible] perial Majesty, he will offer them up as a burnt-offering to the Genius of Despotism. In truth, their existence is greatly in danger of being prematurely closed: they are cumbrous and inconvenient; and as the Emperor is above the aid of other wisdom than his own, he cannot long remain unaware of the superior blessings that would result from the concentration, into his own august individuality, of the functions, now little more than nominal, of his close Committees of Legislation, his Chambers of Cassation, and his High Court of Justice.

To trace to their sources the causes of the successful usurpation of Bonaparte, would be less difficult than irrelevant in this place. He owes much of his ascendency over the light French mind, to the brilliancy of his exploits and conquests as a General. His understanding was known, his heart unknown, when he first mounted the heights of power in his country. Dazzled by the splendour of his pretensions, and fatigued by successive revolutions, France acquiesced without a murmur in his original violation.

Men of superior genius have in other times besides the present, appeared in the world: but the union of genius with restless and unwearied perseverance, is a combination very seldom indeed witnessed among the instances of extraordinary ability. Bonaparte is one of these rare examples. He is a man of *uncommon* and dangerous diligence. He awes and confounds a numerous people by his vigilance and his incessant projects. He has broken down and annihilated, or rendered contemptible, every screen from public criticism, which had been established by the constitution over which he presided in the beginning of his career as Consul. His sagacity, perpetually exerted, furnishes him with expedients to compass his ends by means of the very authorities legitimately established around him. He effected the imperial revolution by the instrumentality of the republican magistrates. The leading members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunate, who have been placed, from fear and hope, to propose and push on his

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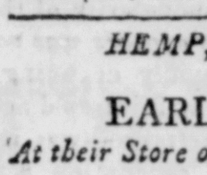
For CHARLESTON (s. c.)



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A Pamphlet, containing many curious particulars of the Present State of France, and its Government, has lately been published, written by an Englishman who escaped from France in the month of May last. The following, among other Extracts, will serve to gratify the reader:—

THE GOVERNMENT.

THE Government of France, vested in an individual, and seated at Paris, derives its vivifying and active principle from Bonaparte, its strength from the bayonets of his solders, and the absence of just-thinking in the people. Other Govenments have before now centered in one man; and in Asia, and in parts of Europe, nominal, if not substantial despotisms, exist at this day.—But the character of these despotisms is that they are old, and their virulence is abated by the infirmities or the mellowness of age; whereas, the empire of Bonaparte, the work of yesterday, is a despotism, of unremitting jealousy, tormenting the people with all the cruelty of fear.

This sketch must not be expected, nor must it pretend, to delineate forms of government; and, if attempted, it must be not a delineation of the form of the French government; for in that government there is no veriety of feature to delineate; the sword of Bonaparte is her sceptre; his imperial mantle, the book of her constitution. The tyranny he has established has rendered France, in the hands of Bonaparte, nothing but the weapon with which he wages a war of destruction against mankind.

The spirit, the genius of her government, founded on usurpation, has no tenure of permanency but in the abject submission of the people. A mock organization of the servile bodies is not a Constitution. Conservative Senates, Legislators and Tribunates in the hands of Bonaparte, are nothing more than instruments of oppression and stupidity. They are squadrons of mutes; and little now remains to distinguish them from the other lictors, except the readiness of their preparations to consign all tongues, nations, and people, to interminable bondage.

When we hear of the acts of the Senate, terms only are converted, for they are not the acts of the body so called, but in every sense the acts of their master. The Legislative Body is, in effect, and its President, in fact, of his nomination; and the Tribunate is not a grain more respectable than any of the [illegible] in London for the accommodation of servants wanting places.

All the other branches of the grand Constitutional Tree of Napoleon, shading similar iniquities and vices, are fit only for the fire; and whenever it suits the policy of his Imperial Majesty, he will offer them up as a burnt-offering to the Genius of Despotism. In truth, their existence is greatly in danger of being prematurely closed: they are cumbrous and inconvenient; and as the Emperor is above the aid of other wisdom than his own, he cannot long remain unaware of the superior blessings that would result from the concentration, into his own august individuality, of the functions, now little more than nominal, of his close Committees of Legislation, his Chambers of Cassation, and his High Court of Justice.

To trace to their sources the causes of the successful usurpation of Bonaparte, would be less difficult than irrelevant in this place. He owes much of his ascendency over the light French mind, to the brilliancy of his exploits and conquests as a General. His understanding was known, his heart unknown, when he first mounted the heights of power in his country. Dazzled by the splendour of his pretensions, and fatigued by successive revolutions, France acquiesced without a murmur in his original violation.

Men of superior genius have in other times besides the present, appeared in the world: but the union of genius with restless and unwearied perseverance, is a combination very seldom indeed witnessed among the instances of extraordinary ability. Bonaparte is one of these rare examples. He is a man of uncommon and dangerous diligence. He awes and confounds a numerous people by his vigilance and his incessant projects. He has broken down and annihilated, or rendered contemptible, every screen from public criticism, which had been established by the constitution over which he presided in the beginning of his career as Consul. His sagacity, perpetually exerted, furnishes him with expedients to compass his ends by means of the very authorities legitimately established around him. He effected the imperial revolution by the instrumentality of the republican magistrates. The leading members of the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Tribunate, who have been induced, from fear and hope, to propose and push on his

appointment to the imperial dignity, were chosen by him from among the most zealous of the earliest Revolutionists, and Advocates of the Rights of Man. These persons had remained in the enjoyment of an appearance of power and influence; and with that intuitive foresight, peculiar to him, of the sanction it would lend to his usurpation, in order finally to dishonour the last remaining representatives of the Condorcets, the Rolands, and, the Brissots, he borrowed their title to institute his own power.

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The Baron de Hardenburgh, in his note to M. Lafforet, the French Minister, expresses the deep regret of his Prussian Majesty, at the return of the passports by M. Novosiltzoff; and at the same time observes, that the union of the Ligurian Republic (Genoa) with France, *was an event much unexpected.*

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, AUGUST 13.

M. de Novosiltzoff returned to this capital on the 4th inst. The troops are arriving on all sides. Count de Buxhaven, General of Infantry, and military Governor of Riga, and Lt. Gen. Essen, are already arrived. Gen. Bennigsen is daily expected. Baron de Winzinigerade is also on his return from Vienna.

The greatest warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Russian empire.—A messenger left this city yesterday for England, who, it is reported, is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Russia, Sweden and England. It is also said, that the Prussian Minister will leave this capital to-day or to-morrow.

It is said that our troops will shortly march into the Austrian territories, particularly Gallacia and Silesia, in the neighbourhood of Jagerndorf and Troppau. There is a report too of an embarkation of troops for Swedish Pomerania, and likewise troops for another destination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The cession of Swedish Pomerania to Russia, is *officially* contradicted. This is an important fact: as it is now not unreasonable to suppose that Prussia will remain neutral; for we know not of any other point upon which the cabinets of Petersburgh and Berlin are likely to disagree.

Government has received information, *that the camp at Boulogne was breaking up, and the troops marching towards the Rhine.*

Sir Sidney Smith has been off the French coast reconnoitering.

An American vessel from Amsterdam confirms the intelligence of the debarkation of the French and Dutch troops in the Texel; and of their having marched towards Germany. All the talk, at Amsterdam, was of a Continental war.

The French Moniteur complains of the desertion of the Italian troops into Germany.

☞ *NAVAL AFFAIRS.*

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 3. A letter has just been received from Capt. Barton, of the Goliath, dated August 18. informing of the capture, on the 16th, of La Torche, a French national corvette, of 18 guns, and 196 men, commanded by Capt. Dehen, having on board 52 of the late Blanche's crew. ☞ *She was one of the squadron that destroyed the Blanche.*

Dispatches have been received from Admiral Collingwood, informing of the arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, the 20th August, consisting of 28 sail of the line. Sir Robert Calder and Admiral Cornwallis had been made acquainted with the fact.

Advices from Admiral Cornwallis, mention, that a squadron of ten sail of French ships (four of the line) had chased the Melampus frigate, on the 30th of August, off the Penmarks. They are supposed to be the ships left at Vigo, and bound to L'Orient.

The homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 156 sail has arrived; without the loss of a single ship, or at most but one.

Our letters from Falmouth state, that the homeward bound East-India fleet were in sight.

The Rochefort squadron, it is said, slipped into Brest, when Cornwallis had hauled off to intercept the combined squadron.

☞ *French Accounts.*

FRANCE. PARIS, AUGUST 31.

The frontiers of the Empire seem to be menaced by the movements of the Austrian armies. *Thirty thousand* men are to march from the camps of Boulogne to the banks of the Rhine. This intelligence may surprise those who have even foreseen it.

In fact, we might foresee that the envious hatred of the British Cabinet, and the fear with which the genius of the Emperor NAPOLEON fills it, would induce Mr. Pitt to exhaust all the efforts of intrigue and corruption, to divide the dangers that menaced England, and make the Continent share them with her; but we may well be astonished that Austria should have so soon forgotten the lesson of experience, and that she should still give herself up to those sinister councils which have twice dragged her to the brink of a bottomless abyss.

Vanquished for several years, she had received from the magnanimity of the conqueror more advantages than she would have dared to demand after victories; and it is against the hero, who, respecting courage and misfortune, stopped in his triumphs, and twice saved her by a generous peace, that she is going to rekindle, at the voice of a perfidious ally, a war which to her will have neither legitimate object nor no end.

But there is in future more than one day of Marengo to France and Austria.

The Hungarians, the Germans, will perhaps be tired of shedding their blood to preserve to the English the commercial and naval despotism which has so often insulted the Austrian Flag. The French will never be tired of fighting for the Freedom of the Seas, from which it is wished to banish them—for the defence of their Property, which it is wished to destroy—for the properity of their Manufactures, which it is wished to stifle—for the majesty and greatness of the Empire which only wound the pride of their enemies—they will be faithful to the remembrance of their past glory, and to the sentiment of their present happiness.

In the storm of the Revolution, when we were without a chief, without laws, without union, without government, and without bread, we made coalesced Europe respect the independence of our territory. The Revolution is at an end, order is restored, the State flourishing; he who restored laws, victory and honour, leads on our soldiers, and presides over our destinies. Half Europe is for us—the other will breathe wishes for our success, even though it is fighting against us—it is easy to see on which side the danger will be.—*(Bulletin de l'Europe.)*

A Decree was made by His Majesty, at the Imperial Camp of Boulogne, on the 26th, concerning the levy of the conscription for the year 14—Pursuant to this decree, the 30,000 conscripts for the year 14, which, by virtue of the law of the 27th Nivose, year 13 are to be raised to complete the army to its establishment, and the thirty thousand destined to remain as a reserve, or to raise the army to the war establishment, are to be put into actual service.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, OCT. 8, 1805.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

IT is certain that our Government is determined to add six 74's to our infant navy; the building of one of them, we are confidently informed is immediately to take place at the Navy Yard, Gosport.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 14.

DEMOCRATIC PRINTERS.

The Aurora of this morning has copied the following paragraph from the American Citizen, and subjoined one of his own, from which we infer, that the numerous libels, with which that print has for some months teemed against Gov. M'Kean, Mr. Dallas, and various other persons who opposed a revolution of the state, are not to pass unpunished.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Yesterday the Editor of the Citizen was favoured with a supreme court writ, on a 'little bit of parchment just so big,' from his excellency's recorder. This is the third from that second Mansfield.

And until now I had forgot to state that some fourteen or sixteen days ago, I was obligingly favoured with *three* supreme court writs from Dr. Tillotson, the shadow of the secretary of state. [*Amer. Citizen.*]

The Editor of the Aurora reciprocates compliments with the Citizen on the *prospect* of a *return* of *old times* and old *principles*, as he has been taught to expect no less than 22 similar indications of the supremacy of *law, order* and *regular government.*

[*Aurora.*]

The Lancaster Journal mentions, that three actions had been commenced against William Dickson, the democratic printer in that place, for libels; two by Governor M'Kean, and one by Samuel Cochran, Esq.

October 15.

Health of Philadelphia.—We congratulate our fellow-citizens, on the present very favourable appearance of the *political* and *physical* health of the city. We trust that in a few days more, the *Jacobin* and *Malignant* fevers will be totally eradicated. They have been alike destructive and fatal; but the *frost* of *disappointment* on the one hand, and the *frost* of *October*, on the other, will soon stop the progress of their poisonous effects; when our friends may again return to the city, without fear of either the *Guillotine* or the *Fever.*

The Select and Common Councils of this city, have purged themselves of democracy. Dr. Benjamin Say, is appointed President of the Select, and Timothy Paxson, President of the Common Council.

October 17

We understand that the Board of Health contemplate closing the City Hospital, and discharging the camp at Rose Mount the end of this week.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16.

ST. DOMINGO.

From Port-au-Prince we learn, that the British had landed 1500 men at, and taken possession of, Cape Nichola Mole, and had a small naval force lying off the harbour. The internal police of the Black Empire was much disturbed:—The antient animosity between the mulattoes and blacks, was shewing itself in its worst aspect: The popularity of the Emperor Dessalines [*who it appears was not dead, as reported*] was rapidly declining; and that of Christophe, the most intrepid and sanguinary of the sable Chieftains—was increasing:—and that a new coronation was expected.—There was a strong probability that the new Empire would speedily crumble to pieces, and the dominion of it be again placed in the hands of the whites. The blacks are incompetent to the management of an independent government.

The "Clef du Cabinet"—a Paris paper, edited at the office of M. Talleyrand—thus *characterizes* the democrats of the United States:—Speaking of Mr. Munroe, this paper adds, "*He is very popular and powerful with his party—the* ANTI-FEDERALISTS *—whose* ATTACHMENT *to* France, *and* HATRED *to* England, *do them equal honor in the eyes of all persons abhorring the tyranny of* Great-Britain, *and loving the* LIBERTY *and* INDEPENDENCE *of mankind.*" TALLEYRAND resided some years in the United States, and knew the anti-federalists well—But when one of his licensed writes talks of liberty and independence;" after that, to use a vulgar phrase, "a horse next came in to be shaved."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 18.

We yesterday conversed with Mr. Rowe, one of our hardy seamen lately returned from the Mediterranean scenes of warfare. He went out in the Constitution, with Commodore Preble; and returned in the President, lately arrived at Washington.—He was in the attack made by Gen. Eaton, upon Derne. He states the particulars of that affair, and the subsequent victory over the Bashaw's troops on the 9th June, as have before been detailed. He says the General and the Ex-Bashaw, discovered traits of genuine bravery, coolness and intelligence. General Eaton had determined to pursue his march towards Tripoli on the 11th June; but on the 10th, he received information, by the

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M. de Novosiltzoff returned to this capital on the 4th inst. The troops are arriving on all sides. Count de Buxhaven, General of Infantry, and military Governor of Riga, and Lt. Gen. Essen, are already arrived. Gen. Benniguen is daily expected. Baron de Winzinigerade is also on his return from Vienna.

The greatest warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Russian empire.—A messenger left this city yesterday for England, who, it is reported, is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Russia, Sweden and England. It is also said, that the Prussian Minister will leave this capital to-day or to-morrow.

It is said that our troops will shortly march into the Austrian territories, particularly Gallacia and Silesia, in the neighbourhood of Jagerndorf and Troppan. There is a report too of an embarkation of troops for Swedish Pomerania, and likewise troops for another destination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The cession of Swedish Pomerania to Russia, is *officially* contradicted. This is an important fact: as it is now not unreasonable to suppose that Prussia will remain neutral; for we know not of any other point upon which the cabinets of Petersburgh and Berlin are likely to disagree.

Government has received information, *that the camp at Boulogne was breaking up, and the troops marching towards the Rhine.*

Sir Sidney Smith has been off the French coast reconnoitering.

An American vessel from Amsterdam confirms the intelligence of the debarkation of the French and Dutch troops in the Texel; and of their having marched towards Germany. All the talk, at Amsterdam, was of a Continental war.

The French Moniteur complains of the desertion of the Italian troops into Germany.

☞ *NAVAL AFFAIRS.*

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 3. A letter has just been received from Capt. Barton, of the Goliath, dated August 18. informing of the capture, on the 16th, of La Torche, a French national corvette, of 18 guns, and 196 men, commanded by Capt. Dehen, having on board 52 of the late Blanche's crew. ☞ *She was one of the squadron that destroyed the Blanche.*

Dispatches have been received from Admiral Collingwood, informing of the arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, the 20th August, consisting of 28 sail of the line. Sir Robert Calder and Admiral Cornwallis had been made acquainted with the fact.

Advices from Admiral Cornwallis, mention, that a squadron of ten sail of French ships (four of the line) had chased the Melampus frigate, on the 30th of August, off the Penmarks. They are supposed to be the ships left at Vigo, and bound to L'Orient.

The homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 156 sail has arrived; without the loss of a single ship, or at most but one.

Our letters from Falmouth state, that the homeward bound East-India fleet were in sight.

The Rochefort squadron, it is said, slipped into Brest, when Cornwallis had hauled off to intercept the combined squadron.

☞ *French Accounts.*

FRANCE. PARIS, AUGUST 31.

The frontiers of the Empire seem to be menaced by the movements of the Austrian armies. *Thirty thousand* men are to march from the camps of Boulogne to the banks of the Rhine. This intelligence may surprise those who have even foreseen it.

In fact, we might foresee that the envious hatred of the British Cabinet, and the fear with which the genius of the Emperor NAPOLEON fills it, would induce Mr. Pitt to exhaust all the efforts of intrigue and corruption, to divide the dangers that menaced England, and make the Continent share them with her; but we may well be astonished that Austria should have so soon forgotten the lesson of experience, and that she should still give herself up to those sinister councils which have twice dragged her to the brink of a bottomless abyss.

Vanquished for several years, she had received from the magnanimity of the conqueror more advantages than she would have dared to demand after victories; and it is against the hero, who, respecting courage and misfortune, stopped in his triumphs, and twice saved her by a generous peace, that she is going to rekindle, at the voice of a perfidious ally, a war which to her will have neither legitimate object nor no end.

But there is in future more than one day of Marengo to France and Austria.

The Hungarians, the Germans, will perhaps be tired of shedding their blood to preserve to the English the commercial and naval despotism which has so often insulted the Austrian Flag. The French will never be tired of fighting for the Freedom of the Seas, from which it is wished to banish them—for the defence of their Property, which it is wished to destroy—for the prosperity of their Manufactures, which it is wished to stifle—for the majesty and greatness of the Empire which only wound the pride of their enemies—they will be faithful to the remembrance of their past glory, and to the sentiment of their present happiness.

In the storm of the Revolution, when we were without a chief, without laws, without union, without government, and without bread, we made coalesced Europe respect the independence of our territory. The Revolution is at an end, order is restored, the State flourishing; he who restored laws, victory and honour, leads on our soldiers, and presides over our destinies. Half Europe is for us—the other will breathe wishes for our success, even though it is fighting against us—it is easy to see on which side the danger will be.—*(Bulletin de l'Europe.)*

A Decree was made by His Majesty, at the Imperial Camp of Boulogne, on the 26th, concerning the levy of the conscription for the year 14—Pursuant to this decree, the 30,000 conscripts for the year 14, which, by virtue of the law of the 27th Nivose, year 13 are to be raised to complete the army to its establishment, and the thirty thousand destined to remain as a reserve, or to raise the army to the war establishment, are to be put into actual service.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, OCT. 8, 1805.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

IT is certain that our Government is determined to add six 74's to our infant navy; the building of one of them, we are confidently informed is immediately to take place at the Navy Yard, Gosport.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 14.

DEMOCRATIC PRINTERS.

The Aurora of this morning has copied the following paragraph from the American Citizen, and subjoined one of his own, from which we infer, that the numerous libels, with which that print has for some months teemed against Gov. M'Kean, Mr. Dallas, and various other persons who opposed a revolution of the state, are not to pass unpunished.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Yesterday the Editor of the Citizen was favoured with a supreme court writ, on a 'little bit of parchment just so big,' from his excellency's recorder. This is the third from that second Mansfield.

And until now I had forgot to state that some fourteen or sixteen days ago, I was obligingly favoured with *three* supreme court writs from Dr. Tillotson, the shadow of the secretary of state. [*Amer. Citizen.*]

The Editor of the Aurora reciprocates compliments with the Citizen on the *prospect* of a *return* of *old times* and old *principles*, as he has been taught to expect no less than 22 similar indications of the supremacy of *law, order* and *regular government.*

[*Aurora.*]

The Lancaster Journal mentions, that three actions had been commenced against William Dickson, the democratic printer in that place, for libels; two by Governor M'Kean, and one by Samuel Cochran, Esq.

October 15.

Health of Philadelphia.—We congratulate our fellow-citizens, on the present very favourable appearance of the *political* and *physical* health of the city. We trust that in a few days more, the *Jacobin* and *Malignant* fevers will be totally eradicated. They have been alike destructive and fatal; but the *frost* of *disappointment* on the one hand, and the *frost* of *October*, on the other, will soon stop the progress of their poisonous effects; when our friends may again return to the city, without fear of either the *Guillotine* or the *Fever.*

The Select and Common Councils of this city, have purged themselves of democracy. Dr. Benjamin Say, is appointed President of the Select, and Timothy Paxson, President of the Common Council.

October 17.

We understand that the Board of Health contemplate closing the City Hospital, and discharging the camp at Rose Mount the end of this week.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 16.

ST. DOMINGO.

From Port-au-Prince we learn, that the British had landed 1500 men at, and taken possession of, Cape Nichola Mole, and had a small naval force lying off the harbour. The internal police of the Black Empire was much disturbed:—The antient animosity between the mulattoes and blacks, was shewing itself in its worst aspect: The popularity of the Emperor Dessalines [*who it appears was not dead, as reported*] was rapidly declining; and that of Christophe, the most intrepid and sanguinary of the sable Chieftains—was increasing:—and that a new coronation was expected.—There was a strong probability that the new Empire would speedily crumble to pieces, and the dominion of it be again placed in the hands of the whites. The blacks are incompetent to the management of an independent government.

The "Clef du Cabinet"—a Paris paper, edited at the office of M. Talleyrand—thus *characterizes* the democrats of the United States:—Speaking of Mr. Munroe, this paper adds, "*He is very popular and powerful with his party—the* ANTI-FEDERALISTS *—whose* ATTACHMENT *to* France, *and* HATRED *to* England, *do them equal honor in the eyes of all persons abhorring the tyranny of* Great-Britain, *and loving the* LIBERTY *and* INDEPENDENCE *of mankind.*" TALLEYRAND resided some years in the United States, and knew the anti-federalists well—But when one of his licensed writes talks of liberty and independence;" after that, to use a vulgar phrase, "a horse next came in to be shaved."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 18.

We yesterday conversed with Mr. Rowe, one of our hardy seamen lately returned from the Mediterranean scenes of warfare. He went out in the Constitution, with Commodore Preble; and returned in the President, lately arrived at Washington.—He was in the attack made by Gen. Eaton, upon Derne. He states the particulars of that affair, and the subsequent victory over the Bashaw's troops on the 9th June, as have before been detailed. He says the General and the Ex-Bashaw, discovered traits of genuine bravery, coolness and intelligence. General Eaton had determined to pursue his march towards Tripoli on the 11th June; but on the 10th, he received information, by the

Conſtellation of 36 guns, Capt. Campbell, of the concluſion of peace; and the order to ceaſe all operations againſt Tripoli. He was on the quarter-deck of the Hornet, when he received the intelligence.—He appeared aſtoniſhed, and ſtriking his hand againſt his thigh, exclaimed, "*My God—What ſhall I do with the poor fellows who have followed my fortunes through the deſart?*"—In this ſituation he ſtood ſome minutes, "unconſcious of the tear which trickled down his cheek." The Ex-Baſhaw, and a few Greek officers embarked on board the ſquadron, which was out of ſight of land the next day. Gen. Eaton, he ſays, was almoſt adored by the natives; and was in high repute for his enterprize and bravery, with all the American ſeamen; and moſt of the officers. But a coolneſs ſubſiſted between him and the Commodore Rodgers and Mr. Lear.—At Syracuſe Mr. Eaton told them in the hearing of our informant—"*It is your turn now; but it will be mine when I arrive in the United States.*" The navy conſider him as having been ill ſupported, and that had he only been allowed the money he aſked, (60 000 dollars) he would have added a brilliant page to the hiſtory of the preſent adminiſtration. Mr. Rowe frequently ſaw the Ex-Baſhaw after his arrival at Syracuſe; and deſcribes him as an amiable, princely perſon; of correct habits: but of a melancholy caſt of mind.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Mediterranean fleet, to S. Pynchon, Esq. Brimfield, Massachusetts, dated

"SYRACUSE, July 15, 1805.

"You will probably, have heard more concerning a Peace with the Tripolitans before you receive this, than I am able of communicating. Whether this Treaty is an *honorable* one as reſpects the Americans, under circumſtances which then exiſted, I will leave to others to determine. The *priſoners* were *ranſomed* for 60,000 dollars—and whether it was neceſſary and *conſiſtent* with the *honor* of the American nation, at *that* time, to give that ſum, will be a matter of *diſpute* hereafter. It is probable enough that we could not have *injured* the *walls* of Tripoli materially, being *extremely high*, and from 50 to 60 or 70 feet thick. But many of the inhabitants would have fallen in caſe of a *bombardment*, from *ſhells* and *ſhot* thrown into the town.

"The proſpect afforded by Gen. Eaton and his army, at that time, was very *flattering*. He had already advanced as far as Derne, one of their *moſt conſiderable* towns, which he took after a *conſiderable* reſiſtance—and was advancing with all poſſible ſpeed to Tripoli, which, as thought by many, would have become an *eaſy conqueſt*.

"The Baſhaw, hearing of the *ravages* of Gen. Eaton, became *alarmed*, and *immediately* made overtures of *peace*; and all I have to ſay is, peace was concluded in the courſe of a *few days*, at a time when every thing was *in readineſs for war*. How laſting it may be, I ſuppoſe, depends upon the *honor* of *barbarians*.

"Sir, it is not my province in my *preſent* ſituation, to comment on the manner in which affairs have been conducted:—But I will venture to ſay, that had there have been no *jealouſy* of *honor exiſting*—no *envy* at a *proſpect* of *future greatneſs* in others—and had Gen. Eaton, at the ſame time, been *ſupported*, as I think was intended by the authority of the United States, the *ſcene would* have cloſed very *differently*—much to the *honor* of America and to the *immortality* of the name of "Eaton." However, if there is any *honor* attached to any *one*, Gen. Eaton claims it—for the Baſhaw was perfectly eaſy reſpecting all the injury we could do him by our naval force.

"But, Sir, notwithſtanding Tripoli is beating her ſabres into pruning hooks, our *battle-axes* and *boarding pikes* muſt be kept in repair, for there are *rumors of war*, and even *wars anticipated* with Spain and Tunis alſo.

"The Bey of Tunis ſwears, that if we want war, we ſhall have it—and under exiſting circumſtances, it is moſt probable we ſhall have it.

"Gen. Eaton will return in the Congreſs—which will probably ſail in eight or ten weeks, and arrive in America in October."

October 23.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By ſeveral arrivals yeſterday, we were favored with Dutch papers to the 1ſt. French papers to the 5th, London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool, to the 9th September.—Several days later than before received. They contain the *appearance* at leaſt, of HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

WAR.—A long and bloody war was on the point of commencing between France, aſſiſted perhaps, by Pruſſia and Bavaria, on one ſide; and Ruſſia and Auſtria, backed by Great-Britain, and aided by Sweden on the other. This event was placed beyond doubt.

The French army lately embodied near Boulogne, and the French and Dutch troops embarked in Holland, had actually *debarked*, and had marched towards the Rhine. A few diviſions were left at Boulogne; but every battalion had left the Texel. In every part of France, all the enginery of war was in operation. The French funds had experienced a great fall.

Two Ruſſian armies were, it was confidently ſaid on the march for Germany; and Auſtrian officers had actually been diſpatched to conduct them. The Ruſſian forces at Corfu, were ready for immediate action.

The accounts from Auſtria are not *explicit*. One day they *talk* of peace, and negociation; but on the next preſent us with whole columns of accounts of marching armies—new-formed camps;—the moſt efficient preparations for inſtant war; and the advance of vaſt bodies of veteran troops, to the very frontiers of France and Italy.

There are reports, that hoſtilities had commenced in Suabia, and that Venice had been taken by the French. Neither of theſe do we credit. Time had not been given the French to reach Suabia, or Venice. We doubt not, however, that theſe poſſeſſions of the Emperor of Germany, will experience the firſt effects of the new war.

New expeditions were fitting out in England; and the expectations of *Invaſion* were no more. No naval affair, of conſequence, had taken place; and the blockade of Breſt and Cadiz was continued. The Engliſh had been extremely fortunate in the arrival of their colonial fleets.

The expedition at Malta, under Sir James Craig, was expected to ſail ſhortly, with 2000 of the garriſon; probably to join the Ruſſians at Corfu, to act againſt the French in Italy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The laſt Philadelphia papers give the returns of votes for Governor, from 23 out of the 42 counties, which, excluſive of the city of Philadelphia, compoſe the elective diviſions of Pennſylvania. The amount of the returns is thus ſtated:—

Majorities for M'KEAN,	12,162
Do. for SNYDER,	3 344
Conſtitutional Balance,	8,818

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Pennſylvania is compoſed of eighty-ſeven members; the choice of 73 had been heard of, *fifty-two* of whom are Conſtitutionaliſts, and *twenty-one* democrats.

JOHN INSKEEP Eſq. a federaliſt, is elected Mayor of Philadelphia. The democratic candidate had *two* votes only, out of 25.

THE FEVER.

Our laſt papers from New-York and Philadelphia, furniſh the agreeable intelligence, of a very evident and rapid decline of the epidemic which has prevailed in thoſe cities for ſeveral weeks paſt. In a few days, it is judged, the inhabitants will be enabled to return in ſafety.

Our *genuine* republican miniſter plenipotentiary at the Imperial court of St. Cloud, *(Gen. Armſtrong)* on the 4th of July laſt (as appears by a Paris article of July 9) gave a ſplendid entertainment in honor of the day that gave a political exiſtence to the New World—The dignataries of the French empire; all the French officers who ſerved in the American war; together with his co-patriots who reſide in France were his gueſts—All this is very well. But at this feaſt was drank, it is ſaid with *great enthuſiaſm*, among others, the following *republican* toaſt—"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French; *ſucceſs to his enterprizes.*"—The official language of Mr. Jefferſon has ever been—"*Peace and honeſt friendſhip with all nations,*" and in his meſſage in 1803, alluding to the renewal of the European war he ſays—"in the courſe of this conflict let it be our endeavour, as it is our intereſt to CULTIVATE THE FRIENDSHIP of the belligerent nations by every act of JUSTICE and INNOCENT KINDNESS." How far the language of the miniſter, in this toaſt, comports with the official language of the Preſident our readers will judge. One of the great enterprizes of Napoleon, is the *invaſion* and *conqueſt* of Great Britain—and to this our ambaſſador wiſhes ſucceſs, and this in the moſt public manner and with *enthuſiaſm*.—Does this look like 'peace and honeſt friendſhip with all nations?' If this *republican* language of our *republican* ambaſſador, is ſanctioned by the acquieſcence of our government, Napoleon may conſider himſelf as ſecure of its friendſhip; for incongruous as it may appear with the principles and views of a republican government, the ambitious enterprizes of a deſpotic Prince, his ſubverſion of republics, and his immenſe acquiſition of power, muſt be conſidered as not only approved, but applauded. What effect this "leaking out" of *republican* feelings will have upon the government of Great-Britain, remains to be ſeen. It is not the firſt inſult it has received from our French miniſters.

The ninth Congreſs of the United States will convene in Waſhington, the firſt Monday in December next.

On Monday next, the General Aſſembly of this ſtate will convene at South-Kingſtown.

The Britiſh navy, in commiſſion, on the 1ſt of September, was compoſed of 690 veſſels—of which 119 are of the line, 19 fifty-gun-ſhips, 140 frigates and 412 ſloops.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſquire, has preſented the Firſt Congregational Church, in this Town, with a New Bell, the weight of which, we underſtand, is One Thouſand and Seventeen Pounds.

HOSTILE FLEETS.

Intelligence has been received at Boſton, ſtating, that on the 12th of September, the Britiſh blockading fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, was ſtill before Breſt; that it had been joined by Lord Nelſon's fleet, and conſiſted of from 26 to 30 ſail of the line.—It alſo appears by the laſt accounts from Europe, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets were at Cadiz on the 10th of September, where it is probable they will be detained by the Britiſh, as early information of their arrival at that place, muſt have been received by ſome of the Britiſh Cruiſers in thoſe ſeas, and a force immediately collected for the purpoſe of preventing their eſcape.

FEDERALISM RISING.

Our accounts from the ſouthward ſpeak a language highly favourable to the cauſe of federaliſm. In ſeveral diſtricts of Maryland, there has been a conſiderable augmentation of federal votes, in ſome recent elections of town and county officers.

In Delaware, the Hon. James M. Broom, has been elected Repreſentative to the 9th Congreſs, by a very handſome majority. Mr. Broom is a correct politician and diſtinguiſhed federaliſt. The legiſlature of Delaware has a decided federal Executive, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

In Pennſylvania, there will be a very material improvement from the democracy of laſt year; and though not of the correct purity of genuine federaliſm, ſtill it is better than the wild and ungovernable *republicanism*, which Duane and Paine are continually preaching up.

A ſimilar iſſue will reſult from the political ſtruggles in New-Jerſey and New-York. In each of theſe States, as well as in Pennſylvania, whenever the parties are at a loſs to find *honeſt* men in their ranks, of ſufficient talents for legiſlators (which is frequently the caſe) they have ſelected their candidates from amongſt the federaliſts; and in ſo doing, have performed acts of juſtice to their country through ſpite and malice.

In Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, the federal gain, in all the elections, which have lately taken place, is conſiderable; and appearances indicate a further and more promiſing increaſe.

Boſton Gazette.

A Mr. Parke, is elected by the Legiſlature of the Indiana Territory, a Delegate to Congreſs, by a majority of one vote over Judge Davis. We have ſome reaſon to believe that Mr. Parke is a federaliſt; and that his election was brought about by the diviſions of the democrats, who in ſeeking out a candidate, wiſely preferred to truſt their national concerns to the care of a federaliſt, than to one of their own party.

The City of Baltimore has elected a federal repreſentation for the Maryland Legiſlature by a large majority—a circumſtance which has not taken place before for the ſpace of four years.

NAVAL PROTECTION.

Our Democratic Editors in various parts of the Union, (ſays the Auguſta Herald) appear extremely ſolicitous for ſomething like naval protection to our commercial citizens—knowing as they do that our government derives almoſt its entire revenue from commerce, and finding this commerce continually harraſſed, and inſulted, they aſk with earneſtneſs for ſomething like federal aid, to ſave it from total deſtruction, and our Merchants from extenſive ruin.—Theſe hypocritical, time ſerving ſycophants, ſeem to have forgotten, that a few years ago, they joined the cry of thoſe now in office againſt the former adminiſtration, becauſe, as it was aſſerted, they had introduced an *expenſive* naval eſtabliſhment, which was alledged to be a foundation for incalculable evils, intended to corrupt our ſeamen, to aſſimilate our government to that of England, and finally to overthrow our republican inſtitutions.

This therefore with every other wiſe meaſure of the former adminiſtration was reprobated, and the ſhips they had provided, were diſmantled and ſold, or laid up to rot, while our commerce was left a prey to the unprincipled freebooters of all nations, and our ſeamen ſubjected to the inſults of every maritime power upon the globe; 'till the *losses* of our citizens exceeded by far, the *expence* of the naval eſtabliſhment, and until the mildneſs with which one act of injuſtice was borne, inviting a repetition of aggreſſions, the inſults and injuries are brought home to our very doors, our ſhips are taken at the very mouths of our rivers, and a univerſal emulation appears to be excited between the ſhips and privateers of Great-Britain, France, and even of Spain, which ſhall be moſt benefitted, by depredations on a commerce, which ſeems as it were, to be the common ſport of all the world. And now forſooth we hear theſe *patriotic* Editors, with hypocritical pretenſions of regard for the intereſts of their Fellow-Citizens, aſking when we ſhall be protected from theſe accumulated, and daily encreaſing evils? and even the adminiſtration rouſing from their *trance* of fancied ſecurity, and rubbing their eyes after their philoſophical ſlumbers, have fitted out the frigate Adams, calculating probably that her name will at leaſt be reſpected, and commanding her to go on the coaſt and ſee how things *are going on* there: and it is even ſaid in ſeveral papers, that arrangements are making for compleating ſix ſeventy-fours.

The preſent adminiſtration will yet find, that not only to preſerve their *popularity*, but even to ſave the country, they will have to follow the foot-ſteps of their predeceſſors. A few more riſing and ſetting ſuns, will unfold to the whole community, the difference between ſound and ſubſtance, between meaſures of permanent and ſubſtantial policy, and the ſuperficial arrangements of temporary expedience; and they will find they have exchanged that ſyſtem which alone can render the nation dignified and reſpectable, for the *expenſive* economy of political humiliation, and have diſplaced their real and faithful friends, for muſhroom politicians, and philoſophical theoriſts.

The Legiſlature of Connecticut, has commenced its fall ſeſſion. The Hon. Timothy Pitkin, jun. is appointed Speaker, and Meſſrs. Sylvanus Bocchus, and Noah Webſter, jun. Eſquires, Clerks.

The democratic *Calendar*, which has long diſtracted French dates, we are told, has been aboliſhed by an *Imperial Decree*; and the ancient denomination of the months re-eſtabliſhed.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 15th inſt. Mr. ADINO UDALL, of Vermont, to Miſs OLIVIA CLARKE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clarke,

—On the 20th inſt. Capt. PHINEAS CLARKE, to Miſs ABIGAIL CLARKE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clarke.

DIED.—In this town, on the 25th inſt. Mrs. FRANCES JAMES, widow of the late Capt. William James, in the 56th year of her age.—Her funeral will be to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, from her late dwelling-houſe in Waſhington-Street, which her relations and friends are requeſted to attend, without further invitation.

—At Wickford, on the 18th inſt. Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, aged 78 years.

—At Charleſton, Major-General WILLIAM MOULTRIE, late Governor of the ſtate of South-Carolina, in the 76th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 25.

ENTERED,

NONE.

CLEARED,	For
Brig John Adams, Winſlow,	Waſhington
Betſey, Arnold,	Surinam
Riſing-States, Jenckes,	Alexandria
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New York
Julia-Ann, Bliſs,	Ditto
Regulator, Chace,	Hudſon
Brig Eagle, Sanford,	Kingſton

NOTICE.

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By order and in behalf of ſaid Board of Health

JONATHAN ALMY, *Clerk.*

Newport, 23d October, 1805.

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The 5th of November, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

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BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1805.

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(At MASONS' HALL)

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Conſtellation of 36 guns, Capt. Campbell, of the concluſion of peace; and the order to ceaſe all operations againſt Tripoli. He was on the quarter-deck of the Hornet, when he received the intelligence.—He appeared aſtoniſhed, and ſtriking his hand againſt his thigh, exclaimed, "*My God—What ſhall I do with the poor fellows who have followed my fortunes through the deſart?*"—In this ſituation he ſtood ſome minutes, "unconſcious of the tear which trickled down his cheek." The Ex-Baſhaw, and a few Greek officers embarked on board the ſquadron, which was out of ſight of land the next day. Gen. Eaton, he ſays, was almoſt adored by the natives; and was in high repute for his enterprize and bravery, with all the American ſeamen; and moſt of the officers. But a coolneſs ſubſiſted between him and the Commodore Rodgers, and Mr. Lear.—At Syracuſe Mr. Eaton told them in the hearing of our informant—"*It is your turn now; but it will be mine when I arrive in the United States.*" The navy conſider him as having been ill ſupported, and that had he only been allowed the money he aſked, (60 000 dollars) he would have added a brilliant page to the hiſtory of the preſent adminiſtration. Mr. Rowe frequently ſaw the Ex-Baſhaw after his arrival at Syracuſe; and deſcribes him as an amiable, princely perſon; of correct habits: but of a melancholy caſt of mind.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Mediterranean fleet, to S. Pynchon, Eſq. Brimfield, Maſſachuſetts, dated

"SYRACUSE, July 15, 1805.

"You will probably, have heard more concerning a Peace with the Tripolitans before you receive this, than I am able of communicating. Whether this Treaty is an *honorable* one as reſpects the Americans, under circumſtances which then exiſted, I will leave to others to determine. The *priſoners were ransomed* for 60,000 dollars—and whether it was neceſſary and *conſiſtent* with the *honor* of the American nation, at *that* time, to give that ſum, will be a matter of *diſpute* hereafter. It is probable enough that we could not have *injured* the *walls* of Tripoli materially, being *extremely high*, and from 50 to 60 or 70 feet thick. But many of the inhabitants would have fallen in caſe of a *bombardment*, from *ſhells* and *ſhot* thrown into the town.

"The proſpect afforded by Gen. Eaton and his army, at that time, was very *flattering*. He had already advanced as far as Derne, one of their *moſt conſiderable* towns, which he took after a *conſiderable* reſiſtance—and was advancing with all poſſible ſpeed to Tripoli, which, as thought by many, would have become an *eaſy conqueſt*.

"The Baſhaw, hearing of the *ravages* of Gen. Eaton, became *alarmed*, and *immediately* made overtures of *peace*; and all I have to ſay is, peace was concluded in the courſe of a *few days*, at a time when every thing was *in readineſs for war*. How laſting it may be, I ſuppoſe, depends upon the *honor* of *barbarians*.

"Sir, it is not my province in my *preſent* ſituation, to comment on the manner in which affairs have been conducted:—But I will venture to ſay, that had there have been no *jealouſy* of *honor exiſting*—no *envy* at a *proſpect* of *future greatneſs* in others—and had Gen. Eaton, at the ſame time, been *ſupported*, as I think was intended by the authority of the United States, the *ſcene would* have cloſed very *differently*—much to the *honor* of America and to the *immortality* of the name of "Eaton." However, if there is any *honor* attached to any *one*, Gen. Eaton claims it—for the Baſhaw was perfectly eaſy reſpecting all the injury we could do him by our naval force.

"But, Sir, notwithſtanding Tripoli is beating her ſabres into pruning hooks, our *battle-axes* and *boarding pikes* muſt be kept in repair, for there are *rumors of war*, and even *wars anticipated* with Spain and Tunis alſo.

"The Bey of Tunis ſwears, that if we want war, we ſhall have it—and under exiſting circumſtances, it is moſt probable we ſhall have it.

"Gen. Eaton will return in the Congreſs—which will probably ſail in eight or ten weeks, and arrive in America in October."

October 23.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By ſeveral arrivals yeſterday, we were favored with Dutch papers to the 1ſt, French papers to the 5th, London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool, to the 9th September.—Several days later than before received. They contain the *appearance* at leaſt, of HIGHLY INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

WAR.—A long and bloody war was on the point of commencing between France, aſſiſted perhaps, by Pruſſia and Bavaria, on one ſide; and Ruſſia and Auſtria, backed by Great-Britain, and aided by Sweden, on the other. This event was placed beyond doubt.

The French army lately embodied near Boulogne, and the French and Dutch troops embarked in Holland, had actually *debarked*, and had marched towards the Rhine. A few diviſions were left at Boulogne; but every battalion had left the Texel. In every part of France, all the enginery of war was in operation. The French funds had experienced a great fall.

Two Ruſſian armies were, it was confidently ſaid on the march for Germany; and Auſtrian officers had actually been diſpatched to conduct them. The Ruſſian forces at Corfu, were ready for immediate action.

The accounts from Auſtria are not *explicit*. One day they *talk* of peace, and negociation; but on the next preſent us with whole columns of accounts of marching armies—new-formed camps;—the moſt efficient preparations for inſtant war; and the advance of vaſt bodies of veteran troops, to the very frontiers of France and Italy.

There are reports, that hoſtilities had commenced in Suabia, and that Venice had been taken by the French. Neither of theſe do we credit. Time had not been given the French to reach Suabia, or Venice. We doubt not, however, that theſe poſſeſſions of the Emperor of Germany, will experience the firſt effects of the new war.

New expeditions were fitting out in England; and the expectations of *Invaſion* were no more. No naval affair, of conſequence, had taken place; and the blockade of Breſt and Cadiz was continued. The Engliſh had been extremely fortunate in the arrival of their colonial fleets.

The expedition at Malta, under Sir James Craig, was expected to ſail ſhortly, with 2000 of the garriſon; probably to join the Ruſſians at Corfu, to act againſt the French in Italy.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1805.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The laſt Philadelphia papers give the returns of votes for Governor, from 23 out of the 42 counties, which, excluſive of the city of Philadelphia, compoſe the elective diviſions of Pennſylvania. The amount of the returns is thus ſtated:—

Majorities for M'KEAN,	12,162
Do. for SNYDER,	3 344
Conſtitutional Balance,	8,818

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate of Pennſylvania is compoſed of eighty-ſeven members; the choice of 73 had been heard of, *fifty-two* of whom are Conſtitutionaliſts, and *twenty-one* democrats.

JOHN INSKEEP Eſq. a federaliſt, is elected Mayor of Philadelphia. The democratic candidate had *two* votes only, out of 25.

THE FEVER.

Our laſt papers from New-York and Philadelphia, furniſh the agreeable intelligence, of a very evident and rapid decline of the epidemic, which has prevailed in thoſe cities for ſeveral weeks paſt. In a few days, it is judged, the inhabitants will be enabled to return in ſafety.

Our *genuine* republican miniſter plenipotentiary at the Imperial court of St. Cloud, *(Gen. Armſtrong)* on the 4th of July laſt (as appears by a Paris article of July 9) gave a ſplendid entertainment in honor of the day that gave a political exiſtence to the New World—The dignataries of the French empire; all the French officers who ſerved in the American war; together with his co-patriots who reſide in France were his gueſts—All this is very well. But at this feaſt was drank, it is ſaid with *great enthuſiaſm*, among others, the following *republican* toaſt—"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French; *ſucceſs to his enterprizes.*"—The official language of Mr. Jefferſon has ever been—"*Peace and honeſt friendſhip with all nations,*" and in his meſſage in 1803, alluding to the renewal of the European war he ſays—"in the courſe of this conflict let it be our endeavour, as it is our intereſt to CULTIVATE THE FRIENDSHIP of the belligerent nations by every act of JUSTICE and INNOCENT KINDNESS." How far the language of the miniſter, in this toaſt, comports with the official language of the Preſident our readers will judge. One of the great enterprizes of Napoleon, is the *invaſion* and *conqueſt* of Great Britain—and to this our ambaſſador wiſhes ſucceſs, and this in the moſt public manner and with *enthuſiaſm*.—Does this look like 'peace and honeſt friendſhip with all nations?' If this *republican* language of our *republican* ambaſſador, is ſanctioned by the acquieſcence of our government, Napoleon may conſider himſelf as ſecure of its friendſhip; for incongruous as it may appear with the principles and views of a republican government, the ambitious enterprizes of a deſpotic Prince, his ſubverſion of republics, and his immenſe acquiſition of power, muſt be conſidered as not only approved, but applauded. What effect this "leaking out" of *republican* feelings will have upon the government of Great-Britain, remains to be ſeen. It is not the firſt inſult it has received from our French miniſters.

The ninth Congreſs of the United States will convene in Waſhington, the firſt Monday in December next.

On Monday next, the General Aſſembly of this ſtate will convene at South-Kingſtown.

The Britiſh navy, in commiſſion, on the 1ſt of September, was compoſed of 690 veſſels—of which 119 are of the line, 19 fifty-gun-ſhips, 140 frigates and 412 ſloops.

GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſquire, has preſented the Firſt Congregational Church, in this Town, with a New Bell, the weight of which, we underſtand, is One Thouſand and Seventeen Pounds.

HOSTILE FLEETS.

Intelligence has been received at Boſton, ſtating, that on the 12th of September, the Britiſh blockading fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, was ſtill before Breſt; that it had been joined by Lord Nelſon's fleet, and conſiſted of from 26 to 30 ſail of the line.—It alſo appears by the laſt accounts from Europe, that the combined French and Spaniſh fleets were at Cadiz on the 10th of September, where it is probable they will be detained by the Britiſh, as early information of their arrival at that place, muſt have been received by ſome of the Britiſh Cruiſers in thoſe ſeas, and a force immediately collected for the purpoſe of preventing their eſcape.

FEDERALISM RISING.

Our accounts from the ſouthward ſpeak a language highly favourable to the cauſe of federaliſm. In ſeveral diſtricts of Maryland, there has been a conſiderable augmentation of federal votes, in ſome recent elections of town and county officers.

In Delaware, the Hon. James M. Broom, has been elected Repreſentative to the 9th Congreſs, by a very handſome majority. Mr. Broom is a correct politician and diſtinguiſhed federaliſt. The legiſlature of Delaware has a decided federal Executive, Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

In Pennſylvania, there will be a very material improvement from the democracy of laſt year; and though not of the correct purity of genuine federaliſm, ſtill it is better than the wild and ungovernable *republicaniſm*, which Duane and Paine are continually preaching up.

A ſimilar iſſue will reſult from the political ſtruggles in New-Jerſey and New-York. In each of theſe States, as well as in Pennſylvania, whenever the parties are at a loſs to find *honeſt* men in their ranks, of ſufficient talents for legiſlators (which is frequently the caſe) they have ſelected their candidates from amongſt the federaliſts; and in ſo doing, have performed acts of juſtice to their country through ſpite and malice.

In Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, the federal gain, in all the elections, which have lately taken place, is conſiderable; and appearances indicate a further and more promiſing increaſe.

Boſton Gazette.

A Mr. Parke, is elected by the Legiſlature of the Indiana Territory, a Delegate to Congreſs, by a majority of one vote over Judge Davis. We have ſome reaſon to believe that Mr. Parke is a federaliſt; and that his election was brought about by the diviſions of the democrats, who in ſeeking out a candidate, wiſely preferred to truſt their national concerns to the care of a federaliſt, than to one of their own party.

The City of Baltimore has elected a federal repreſentation for the Maryland Legiſlature by a large majority—a circumſtance which has not taken place before for the ſpace of four years.

NAVAL PROTECTION.

Our Democratic Editors in various parts of the Union, (ſays the Auguſta Herald) appear extremely ſolicitous for ſomething like naval protection to our commercial citizens—knowing as they do that our government derives almoſt its entire revenue from commerce, and finding this commerce continually harraſſed, and inſulted, they aſk with earneſtneſs for ſomething like federal aid, to ſave it from total deſtruction, and our Merchants from extenſive ruin.—Theſe hypocritical, time-ſerving ſycophants, ſeem to have forgotten, that a few years ago, they joined the cry of thoſe now in office againſt the former adminiſtration, becauſe, as it was aſſerted, they had introduced an *expenſive* naval eſtabliſhment, which was alledged to be a foundation for incalculable evils, intended to corrupt our ſeamen, to aſſimilate our government to that of England, and finally to overthrow our republican inſtitutions.

This therefore with every other wiſe meaſure of the former adminiſtration was reprobated, and the ſhips they had provided, were diſmantled and ſold, or laid up to rot, while our commerce was left a prey to the unprincipled freebooters of all nations, and our ſeamen ſubjected to the inſults of every maritime power upon the globe; 'till the *loſſes* of our citizens exceeded by far, the *expence* of the naval eſtabliſhment, and until the mildneſs with which one act of injuſtice was borne, inviting a repetition of aggreſſions, the inſults and injuries are brought home to our very doors, our ſhips are taken at the very mouths of our rivers, and a univerſal emulation appears to be excited between the ſhips and privateers of Great-Britain, France, and even of Spain, which ſhall be moſt benefitted, by depredations on a commerce, which ſeems as it were, to be the common ſport of all the world. And now forſooth we hear theſe *patriotic* Editors, with hypocritical pretenſions of regard for the intereſts of their Fellow-Citizens, aſking when we ſhall be protected from theſe accumulated, and daily encreaſing evils? and even the adminiſtration rouſing from their *trance* of fancied ſecurity, and rubbing their eyes after their philoſophical ſlumbers, have fitted out the frigate Adams, calculating probably that her name will at leaſt be reſpected, and commanding her to go on the coaſt and ſee how things *are going on* there: and it is even ſaid in ſeveral papers, that arrangements are making for compleating ſix ſeventy-fours.

The preſent adminiſtration will yet find, that not only to preſerve their *popularity*, but even to ſave the country, they will have to follow the foot-ſteps of their predeceſſors. A few more riſing and ſetting ſuns, will unfold to the whole community, the difference between ſound and ſubſtance, between meaſures of permanent and ſubſtantial policy, and the ſuperficial arrangements of temporary expedience; and they will find they have exchanged that ſyſtem which alone can render the nation dignified and reſpectable, for the *expenſive* economy of political humiliation, and have diſplaced their real and faithful friends, for muſhroom politicians, and philoſophical theoriſts.

The Legiſlature of Connecticut, has commenced its fall ſeſſion. The Hon. Timothy Pitkin, jun. is appointed Speaker, and Meſſrs. Sylvanus Bocchus, and Noah Webſter, jun. Eſquires, Clerks.

The democratic *Calendar*, which has long diſtracted French dates, we are told, has been aboliſhed by an *Imperial Decree*; and the ancient denomination of the months re-eſtabliſhed.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 15th inſt. Mr. ADINO UDALL, of Vermont, to Miſs OLIVIA CLARKE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clarke,

—On the 20th inſt. Capt. PHINEAS CLARKE, to Miſs ABIGAIL CLARKE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clarke.

DIED.—In this town, on the 25th inſt. Mrs. FRANCES JAMES, widow of the late Capt. William James, in the 56th year of her age.—Her funeral will be to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock, from her late dwelling-houſe in Waſhington-Street, which her relations and friends are requeſted to attend, without further invitation.

—At Wickford, on the 18th inſt. Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, aged 78 years.

—At Charleſton, Major-General WILLIAM MOULTRIE, late Governor of the ſtate of South-Carolina, in the 76th year of his age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 25.

ENTERED,

NONE.

CLEARED,	For
Brig John Adams, Winſlow,	Waſhington
Betſey, Arnold,	Surinam
Riſing-States, Jenckes,	Alexandria
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New-York
Julia-Ann, Bliſs,	Ditto
Regulator, Chace,	Hudſon
Brig Eagle, Sanford,	Kingſton

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POETRY.

AUTUMN.

FROM DR. JOHNSON.

ALAS! with fwift and filent pace,
Impatient time rolls on the year;
The feafons change, and nature's face
Now fweetly fmiles, now frowns fevere.

'Twas Spring, 'twas Summer, all was gay,
Now Autumn bends a cloudy brow;
The flowers of Spring are fwept away,
And Summer's fruits defert the bough.

The verdant leaves that play'd on high,
And wanton'd on the weftern breeze,
Now trod in duft neglected lie,
As Boreas ftrips the bending trees.

The fields that wav'd with golden grain,
As ruffet heaths are wild and bare,
Not moift with dew, but drench'd in rain;
Nor health, nor pleafure wanders there.

No more, while thro' the midnight fhade,
Beneath the moon's pale orb I ftray,
Soft pleafing woes my heart invade,
As Pronge pours the melting lay.

From this capricious clime fhe foars,
O would fome god but wings fupply!
To where each morn the Spring reftores,
Communion of her flight I'd fly

Vain wifh! my fate compels to bear
The downward feafon's iron reign,
Compels to breathe polluted air,
And fhiver on a blafted plain.

What blifs to life can Autumn yield,
If glooms, and fhow'rs, and ftorms prevail;
And Ceres flies the naked field,
And Flow'rs, and fruits, and Phœbus fail?

O! what remains, what lingers yet,
To cheer me in the darkening hour!
The grape remains, the friend of wit,
Inventive love and mirth of mighty pow'r.

Haste preſs the cluſter, fill the bowl;
Apollo! ſhoot thy parting ray:
This gives the ſunſhine of the ſoul,
This god of health, and verſe and day.

Still ſhall the jocund ſtrain ſhall flow,
The pulſe with vigorous rapture beat;
My Stella with new charms ſhall glow,
And every bliſs in wine ſhall meet.

THE WIDOW

TO HER INFANT IN THE CRADLE.

BY MRS. H. HOLL, OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

BLOSSOM of Hope! whoſe cherub ſmile
Can all the Mother's woes beguile;
Sweet Infant comfort! in whoſe face
Her wand'ring eye delights to trace
Each future feature, opening fair,
Of thine abſent father there!
Sad ſcene's ſweet ſpring of joy unborn;
Pale beam of o'erſhadowed morn;
How ſhall thy mother's ſoul expreſs
Her hope, her fear, her ſoft diſtreſs,
As bending o'er thy cradled form,
She deprecates life's fatal ſtorm!
And prays, with all a parent's fears
For bleſſings on thy early years:
Ah! babe belov'd, condemn'd to bloom,
A flowret on thy Father's tomb;
Unmindful thou, that ſorrow's power,
Hath mark'd thee from life's earlieſt hour;
Wreckleſs of many a bitter tear
That flow'd upon thy father's bier;
And many a briny torrent ſhed,
Upon thine own unconſcious head;
Yet while thy little cheek hath preſt
Thy hapleſs mother's throbbing breaſt,
No tongue could urge a plea like thine
To ſoothe a breaking heart like mine,
Pour through the breaſt ſo ſweet a charm,
And e'en deſpair's fell pang diſarm.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LV.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

MOST of the evils, which are matters of complaint at the preſent day, are ſuch as are in our own power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as a people may be, we ſhould be as happy as a people need be.—Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the reſt. It will be replied, "Virtue generally prevailing, might do great things: but this is not to be expected."—Will you then look for happineſs in ſome other way. You cannot ſucceed, unleſs the courſe of nature and the plan of the ſupreme government ſhould be reverſed.—"But will it avail for me ſingly to be virtuous, when I cannot expect the generality will be ſo?"—Make the experiment: perhaps others will be as wiſe as you: your example may poſſibly have ſome influence: at leaſt you may relieve your own mind and lighten your own burdens. If general virtue help ſociety, private virtue will help the individual: and is there not another world, where your virtue will turn to your account, though it ſhould do but little good here.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

(At the Boſton Prices)

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webſter's American Spelling Book—lately publiſhed.

Sept. 13, 1805.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

(At the loweſt Boſton Caſh Prices)

A Variety of BOOKS,

In the different departments of Literature,

Among which, are the following, viz.

MEMOIRS of the Life, Writings and Correſpondence of Sir William Jones, (*a new and valuable work*) by Lord Teignmouth, 1 vol. 8vo.
Knox's Winter Evening's 2 vols. 12mo.
Oriental Cuſtoms; or an Illuſtration of the Sacred Scriptures.—By Samuel Burder, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saurin's Sermons, 6 vol. 12mo.
Paley's Philoſophy, 1 vol 8vo.
Do. Natural Theology, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hume's Eſſays, 2 vols 8vo.
Bolingbrook's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
Sterne's Works, 5 vols. 12mo.
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo.
Locke, on the Human Underſtanding 3vols. 12mo.
Blair's Lectures, on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.
Kaime's Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols. 8vo.
Cowper's Life, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Poems, 2 vol. 12 mo.
Young's Night Thoughts, 1 vol. 12mo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, 2 vol. 8vo.
Ruſſell's Modern Europe 5 vols. 8vo.
Pope's Works, 6 vols. 12mo.
Do. Homer, 4 vols. 12mo.
Shakeſpeare's Works, 8 vol 12mo.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vol. 12mo.
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to ſome eminent characters: 4 vol. 12mo.
Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 12mo.
Beccaria on Crimes and Puniſhments, 1 vol. 12mo.
Miln's well-bred Scholar, 1 vol. 12mo.
Aikin's Letters, 1 vol 12 mo.
Power of Solitude (a new Poem by Joſeph Story, of Salem) 1 vol. 12mo.
Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vol. 12mo.

Alſo for SALE as above,

A general Aſſortment of Stationary and School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchaſed elſewhere.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

AS the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove from this town as ſoon as he can ſettle his buſineſs, he offers for ſale the following real eſtates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, ſituated 4th houſe ſouthward of the Brick-Market, in which the Poſt-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport:—Alſo, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-Houſe, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blackſmith's ſhop and large chaiſe-houſe in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaiſe making buſineſs, for which it is now occupied:—Likewiſe, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eaſtward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portſmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev Joſhua Bradley's Meeting-Houſe.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Briſtles and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Briſtles.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE Subſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription, on the moſt reaſonable terms, either in large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW.
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-Houſe, No. 12, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1805.

NEW GOODS,

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth's
Beſt ſuperfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambriek Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, Auguſt 23 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *John Munroe*, late of Newport, mariner, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement; and all thoſe who are any-wiſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept 2, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.——Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of reſidence, to No. 133. Thames-Street, oppoſite Meſſrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as uſual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum, Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

ALSO

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12½ cents ſingle)

An excellent new Publication, entitled,

THE

GREAT AUDIT,

OR

GOOD STEWARD.

BEING

Some neceſſary and important Conſiderations, to be conſidered of

BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.

Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned

SIR MATTHEW HALE,

AND THEREIN

His own Experience, of the inward and inviſible Guidance of the

SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance. Pſalms cxii. 6.

"This little Tract is a Treaſure worth keeping, and to be often peruſed by People of all Perſuaſions: For we muſt all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardſhip."

"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him ſhall he teach, in the Way that he ſhall chooſe.* Pſalms xxv. 12.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber—No. 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogſheads good retailing Molaſſes.
100 hogſheads New-England Rum.
1400 buſhels Turks-Iſland Salt.
50 barrels Beef } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
One hogſhead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the ſmall quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Alſo,
A ſecond-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.
Two pair of compoſition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Alſo, a faſt-ſailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at ſaid Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 4, 1805.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, have appointed us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of *James Phillips*, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and allowed us ſix months for that purpoſe.—Theſe are therefore to notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their reſpective claims againſt ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, to either of us the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings, in ſaid town, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN, jun. } *Com'rs.*
CHARLES BROWN, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Alſo, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon. 30*th*, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the underſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 12th Mo. 1804.

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

FROM DR. JOHNSON.

ALAS! with swift and silent pace,
Impatient time rolls on the year;
The seasons change, and nature's face
Now sweetly smiles, now frowns severe.

'Twas Spring, 'twas Summer, all was gay,
Now Autumn bends a cloudy brow;
The flowers of Spring are swept away,
And Summer's fruits desert the bough.

The verdant leaves that play'd on high,
And wanton'd on the western breeze,
Now trod in dust neglected lie,
As Boreas strips the bending trees.

The fields that wav'd with golden grain,
As ruffet heaths are wild and bare,
Not moist with dew, but drench'd in rain;
Nor health, nor pleasure wanders there.

No more, while thro' the midnight shade,
Beneath the moon's pale orb I stray,
Soft pleasing woes my heart invade,
As Pronge pours the melting lay.

From this capricious clime she soars,
O would some god but wings supply!
To where each morn the Spring restores,
Communion of her flight I'd fly

Vain wish! my fate compels to bear
The downward season's iron reign,
Compels to breathe polluted air,
And shiver on a blasted plain.

What bliss to life can Autumn yield,
If glooms, and show'rs, and storms prevail;
And Ceres flies the naked field,
And flow'rs, and fruits, and Phœbus fail?

O! what remains, what lingers yet,
To cheer me in the darkening hour!
The grape remains, the friend of wit,
In love and mirth of mighty pow'r.

Haste, press the cluster, fill the bowl;
Apollo! shoot thy parting ray:
This gives the sunshine of the soul,
This god of health, and verse and day.

Still, still the jocund strain shall flow,
The pulse with vigorous rapture beat;
My Stella with new charms shall glow,
And every bliss in wine shall meet.

THE WIDOW

TO HER INFANT IN THE CRADLE.

BY MRS. B. HOLL, OF SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

BLOSSOM of Hope! whose cherub smile
Can all thy Mother's woes beguile;
Sweet bud of comfort! in whose face
Her sorrowing eye delights to trace
Through every feature, opening fair,
An image of thy father there!
Ah! gentle germ of joy unborn;
Pale beam of an o'ershadowed morn;
How shall thy mother's soul express
Her hope, her fear, her soft distress,
As bending o'er thy cradled form,
She deprecates life's fatal storm!
And prays, with all a parent's fears
For blessings on thy early years:
Ah! babe belov'd, condemn'd to bloom,
A flowret on thy Father's tomb;
Unmindful thou, that sorrow's power,
Hath mark'd thee from life's earliest hour;
Wreckless of many a bitter tear
That flow'd upon thy father's bier;
And many a briny torrent shed,
Upon thine own unconscious head;
Yet while thy little cheek hath prest
Thy hapless mother's throbbing breast,
No tongue could urge a plea like thine
To soothe a breaking heart like mine,
Pour through the breast so sweet a charm,
And e'en despair's fell pang disarm.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LV.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

MOST of the evils, which are matters of complaint at the present day, are such as are in our own power to remedy. If we would be as virtuous as a people may be, we should be as happy as a people need be.—Virtue would remove many of our grievances, and enable us to bear the rest. It will be replied, "Virtue generally prevailing, might do great things: but this is not to be expected."—Will you then look for happiness in some other way. You cannot succeed, unless the course of nature and the plan of the supreme government should be reversed.—"But will it avail for me singly to be virtuous, when I cannot expect the generality will be so?"—Make the experiment: perhaps others will be as wise as you: your example may possibly have some influence: at least you may relieve your own mind and lighten your own burdens. If general virtue help society, private virtue will help the individual: and is there not another world, where your virtue will turn to your account, though it should do but little good here.

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

By the Groce, Dozen, or single, at the Boston Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.

Sept. 13, 1805.

Just Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

(At the lowest Boston Cash Prices)

A Variety of BOOKS,

In the different departments of Literature,

Among which, are the following, viz.

MEMOIRS of the Life, Writings and Correspondence of Sir William Jones, (*a new and valuable work*) by Lord Teignmouth, 1 vol. 8vo.
Knox's Winter Evening's 2 vols. 12mo.
Oriental Customs; or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures.—By Samuel Burder, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saurin's Sermons, 6 vol. 12mo.
Paley's Philosophy, 1 vol 8vo.
Do. Natural Theology, 1 vol. 12mo.
Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bolingbrook's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.
Sterne's Works, 5 vols. 12mo.
Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo.
Locke, on the Human Understanding, 3vols. 12mo.
Blair's Lectures, on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.
Kaime's Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Cowper's Life, 1 vol. 8vo.
Do. Poems, 2 vol. 12 mo.
Young's Night Thoughts, 1 vol. 12mo.
Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, 2 vol. 8vo.
Russell's Modern Europe 5 vols. 8vo.
Pope's Works, 6 vols. 12mo.
Do. Homer, 4 vols. 12mo.
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vol 12mo.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vol. 12mo.
Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to some eminent characters: 4 vol. 12mo.
Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol. 12mo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. 12mo.
Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, 1 vol. 12mo.
Miln's well-bred Scholar, 1 vol. 12mo.
Aikin's Letters, 1 vol 12 mo.
Power of Solitude (a new Poem by Joseph Story, of Salem) 1 vol. 12mo.
Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vol. 12mo.

Also for SALE as above,

A general Assortment of Stationary and School-Books, Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

AS the subscriber wishes to remove from this town as soon as he can settle his business, he offers for sale the following real estates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situated 4th house southward of the Brick-Market, in which the Post-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a stand for business as any in Newport:—Also, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-House, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blacksmith's shop and large chaise-house in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaise making business, for which it is now occupied:—Likewise, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eastward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portsmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joshua Bradley's Meeting House.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, August 22, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW.
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.

Newport, May 3, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.

Newport, August 9, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Durch black Cloths
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambriek Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

CASH,

And the highest Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, August 23 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *John Munroe*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and all those who are any-wise indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept 2, 1805.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friend,, and the public i general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133. Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12½ cents single)

An excellent new Publication, entitled,

THE

GREAT AUDIT,

OR

GOOD STEWARD.

BEING

Some necessary and important Considerations, to be considered of

BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.

Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned

SIR MATTHEW HALE,

AND THEREIN

His own Experience, of the inward and invisible Guidance of the

SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous shall be had in everlasting Remembrance. Psalms cxii. 6.

"This little Tract is a Treasure worth keeping, and to be often perused by People of all Persuasions: For we must all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardship."

"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him shall he teach, in the Way that he shall choose.* Psalms xxv. 12.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—Laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber—No. 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1400 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef, 30 do. Pork, } prime.
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps.—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.

Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Also, a fast-sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 4, 1805.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, have appointed us the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *James Phillips*, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed us six months for that purpose.—These are therefore to notify the creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims against said deceased's estate, to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN, jun.
CHARLES BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 8th Mon. 30*th*, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Inuholder, deceased, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims against said estate to the undersigned commissioners, who will receive the same at their respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No claims will be received, unless properly attested.

JOHN ELDRED,
THOMAS TEW, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mo. 1804.